BRITOMARTE, THE MAN HATER.

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EUROPE.

Arrival of the Persia with Two Days

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

Numerous Additional Arrests in England and Ireland.

The Fenians Undismayed and Still at Work.

The London Times Whistling to Keep Its Courage Up.

British Gunboats Watching for an American Arms-Laden Vessel.

Important Manifest of the Emperor of Austria.

The Cunard mail steamship Persia, Captain Lott, which left Liverpool at half-past ten on the morning of the 23d, and Queentown on the evening of the 24th September arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

The Pennsylvania arrived at Liverpool early on the The Africa arrived of Crookhaven at half-past seven or

the morning of the 23d. The Earl of Derby is suffering from a sever

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Further Arrests of Suspected Persons.

Further arrests continued, not only in Ireland, but also in England. Another soldier had been arrested in the garrison at Cork—a drum major in the Second regiment; and the Cork Examiner says further arrests were expected to be made among the troops quartered in that city. On the other hand, another paper says that nowithstanding the arrests already made there seems to be but little warrant for the story that the troops are tainted with Fenianism, and there is reason to believe that the troops as a body are perfectly loyal and quite ready to aid in the repressian of any rebellious outbreak.

On the 21st some detectives from Dublin arrested two men in Manchester—one a bookkeeper and the other a railroad porter. Arms and ammunition were found in their possession as well as criminatory papers. They were conveyed to Dublin. Efforts were being made to seture several other active Fenians in Manchester.

At Shefield a travelling agent of the Fenians was also arrested by Irish detectives and sent to Dublin. Documents were found upon him clearly connecting him with the conspiracy.

Police officers from Dublin were on the alert at sevaral other places in England. Further Arrests of Suspected Persons. Further arrests continued, not only in Ireland, but

other places in England.

The Work of the Organizations Still Going On.

Fenian organizations in Liverpool and Giasgow were said to be still at work, notwithstanding what has taken place. The members of the society in Liverpool were circulating reports of an armament on a large scale from America, and it was stated that a large number of American military officers had arrived in England, some of whom had made their appearance in Liverpool.

The Dublin Evening Mail of the 21st says:—"We are in a position to state that no examination of the cases against the prisoners will be proceeded with on Saturday (the 23d). The evidence, both verbal and documentary, is of such an extensive and voluminous character, that it has been found impossible to so order it that it may at that time be brought before a legal tribunal. No additional arrests of consequence have been made."

The London Tomes editorially ridicutes the movement as absurd, but still sufficient to justify the steps taken to suppress it. The article says:—It is something to be assured of the ridiculous character and utterly ins guilicant proportions of this latest movement. It is something also to have it clearly shown that the American government rejects all such participation in proceedings of this kind as Irishmen have fondly expected from it, and perhaps the exposure of this folly in all its incidents may bring Ireland a good step nearer that presperty from which political agustion has so long debarred her.

Critical State of Affairs in Cork.

[From the Cork constitution, Sept. 21.]

The arrests continue in this city, and doubtless, from the information of which the authornies are possessed, before they stop every person in the locality prominently connected with the movement will be taken into custody. Notwithstanding the quiet way in which the proceedings are taken, each Fenian being approhended without any noise or commotion, the fact quickly gets currency, and at each arrest the excitement of the people is increased. Yesterday the subject was uppermost in every person's mind—the prevailing desire was to get news about the body, whose ramifications are now seen to be such more extensive than was previously thought, and each successive day's arrests only confirm the fact.

day's arrests only confirm the fact.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

Since last report four persons have been arrested—two soldiers, one a drum major and the other a sergeant, and the third and fourth extinant. The drum major is named Farreit, and belongs to the First battation of the Second regiment; the sergeant is named Butler, of the Ninetyninth. Both were apprehended for having Fenian documents about them and were committed to the military coils. The civilians are John Hawkes and John Carmody, Hawkes is a man employed at Mr. Jonathan Russell's establishment, Prince's street. He was taken yesterday by Head Constable Geale and Constable Carson and committed to prison. Carmody, who is a later and plaster, was arrested in the evening by Head Constable O'Neill. He met thin casually in South Main street and took him to the Bridewell. A great crowd followed, but no opposition was ofered.

FENJANISM IN THE ARMY.

took him to the Bridewell. A great crowd followed, but no opposition was offered.

FENIANISM IN THE ARMY.

With regard to the military arrests it may be stated that an error occurred in mentioning yesterday that an acting sergeant major of the Second regiment, a sergeant masketry instructor, and a company sergeant had been taken, charged with treasonable practices. The acting sergeant major is an old and respected non-commissioned officer in the Queen's regiment and quite free from any imputation of disloyalty; the sergeant musketry instructor is at Youghal fulfilling his duties, and has not been in Cork for some time; and as regards the company sergeant the statement was equally incorrect; but it is no wonder that such statements should gain publicity, because, though it is known that arrests were made in the barracks, it is utterly impossible to get information, owing to the reticence of the military authorities, the result of which is that inaccurate statements are circulated and in too many cases implicitly believed. There is no doubt, however, that Drum Major Ferrell, of the Second-regiment, and Senteant Butler, of the Ninety-nimb, have been arrested for Fenianism, and there is no doubt either that other men in the garrison, though not under arrest, are very sharply watched; for their complicity in the Fenian movement is more than a suspicion. There is a large number of Englishmen and some Scotchmen in the barracks, and a good deal of bitterness exists among them that any man of their corps should be connected with the Fenians.

WHAT WAS FOUND ON M'CAFFERTY.

WHAT WAS FOUND ON M'CAPPERTY.

From the person of the American Captain M Cafferty
were taken a waist belt with two six-barrelled revolvers,
a rifle, and four works upon drill. One was Brigadier
General Silas Casey's Infantry Tactics, three volumes;
another Lieutenant Colonel Philip St, George Cook's
work on military movements, with illustrations by
Lieutenant Colonel George Patten, late United States
Army; the third the "A. B. C." of Skirmishing and
Movements for Infantry, by Wm. Malton, late Second
Royal Middlesex Rifles; and the fourth a School Manuel,
by Stephen Prackuey, Colonel Nirety-fifth New York
National Guard. Each book is well got up, and appears
to centain every information necessary for the management of troops.

Pante at Queenstown-Searching a Mag-

on board, proceeded daily to sea, returning each evening, in consequence of information received that some time since a vessel cleared out of an American port with arms for this country, and on Tuesday evening her Majesty's steam tender Advice left this harbor, with Mr. Ryan, R. M., and a party of between thirty and forty constabulary on board. She returned in a few hours, but left again yesterday and remained at sea until about seven o'clock in the evening, when she entered the harbor, and afterwards came to an anchor opposite Haulbowline. Mr. Ryan and the constabulary then left her. What her special mission was is not known; but rumor has it that it was to intercept the vessel expected from America. While she was at sea yesterday a party of twenty of the constabulary, under the command of Mr. Carr, S. I., Dublin, left this city for the residence of Mr. Luke Joseph Shea, J. P., the Rennies, for the purpose of searching it. When they made their appearance there they stated their object. Mr. Shea demanded to see their warrant, which was at once shown by the officer in charge of the men. They then searched the house thoroughly, but nothing criminatory was found in it, and they returned to Cark.

France.

The sumors of approaching Ministerial changes and important government reforms are regarded generally as highly improbable.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash in hand of 700,000 francs.

The Moniteur of the 22d says it is authorized to state that no change in the members and the policy of the French government is contemplated. The rumors are the invention of evil disposed persons.

The Shipping Gaxete says the discovery has been made in Paris, that in the maps of the last century two small islands were indicated between Ireland and Newfoundland—one called by the French Isle Verde, at about lat. 27 N. and long. 29 W. from Paris; the other called Isle Jacquet, lat. 47 N. and long. 42 W. In the maps of the present century these islands are not marked; but it is thought probable by the French that they still exist. If so, they could be utilized in the laying down of the electric cable.

marked; but it is thought probable by the French that they still exist. If so, they could be utilized in the laying down of the electric cable.

Austria.

The Emperor of Austria, on the 21st ult., issued an important manifesto to his people. In it his Majesty upholds, above all the fundamental ideas which found expression in the Diploma of October 20, 1860, as henceforth the leading principle of the imperial government. The manisesto solemnly guarantees and irrevocably establishes the right of the people of the empire to participate through their representatives in legislation and in the conduct of the finances.

The manifesto refers to the unequivocal contents of article 6 of the fundamental law on the representation of the empire proclaimed in the imperial patent of the 28th of February, 1861, and renews the whole body of fundamental laws previously issued, revived and recently promulgated, and declares them to be the constitution of the cupire.

The manifesto recognizes the readiness with which, in reply to the appeal of the Emperor, a great part of the monarchy sent representatives to the capital for the purpose of solving certain highly important questions. It also points out that the constant wish of the Emperor—viz., the formation of a durable and constitutional charter of sights for the empire, which would receive strength and importance from the free participation of all the subjects of the empire—has up to the present time remained unfulfilled, and cannot be realized so long as the fest condition of bringing all its component parts into clear and unmistakable harmony remains unfulfilled.

The manifesto goes on to state that, in order to redeem his word, and not to sacrifice the sense to the letter, the Emperor has determined, first, to enter upon the way leading to an understanding with the legal representatives of his peoples in the eastern portions of the monarchy, and to lay for acceptance before the Hungarian and Groatian Diets the October Diploma and Fundamental Law promulgated by the February pa

reports of a new Austrian loan to be contracted Mesers. Rothschild and some English capitalists

Commercial Intelligence.

4 a %. here was a full discount demand at the Bank of Eng-

59 % a %.

There was a full discount demand at the Bank of England. The rate remained at 4 per cent.

The weekly bank return shows an increase in the buildon of \$164,263. Baring Bres. & Co. quote far alver at 5s. %d. a 5s. Id. dollars at 4s. 11%d. eagles 76s. 2%d.

AMBRICAN SECRETIES.

Baring's circular says:—United States five-twenties remain at 6s a 6s%, with a limited inquiry. A large business has been done in Eries at 57% a 57%. Massachusetts sterling \$1 a 53. Pennsylvania bonds 54 a 58. Maryland sterling \$1 a 71. Virgina fives in specularity demand, and large purchases at 48. The dollar bonds are quoted at 55 a 57.

Livesproll, cortrol Market.

The Brokers' circular says:—The animation in the cotton market manifest has Friday, has continued with increased vigor throughout the past week, during which the sales have been to, an unesnally large extent, and prices have grainally advanced. Accounts from America of firmer quotaitons and decreased estimate of stocks, accompanied by extensive orders to be executed in our manufacturing districts, have added to the feeling of confidence previously existing, and the market closes with firmness. In American an extensive business has been done, and prices have advenced §d. a §d. per lb. Sea Island is quiet and unchanged. In Brazils, Sursts, Egyptians, &c. the advance ranges from §d. to 1§d. per lb. The week's sales amount to 187,970 bales, including 64,430 to speculators and 38,230 for export. The quotations are: Pair Orleans 226., middling 19§d., middling Mobiles, uplands and Texas 19d. The sales yesterday (Friday) were about 20,000 bales, the market closing strong. The stock on hand is estimated at 349,870 bales, including 23,590 American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFPS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co. report:—Flour in fair demand at unchanged rates, Wheat in better request and with a small supply; prices advanced 1d. a 2d. per cental. Red spring 8s. 10c. a 9s. 2d., red winter 9s. 3d. a 9s. 4d. Indian corn quiet at 29s. a 29s. 6d. for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Messra Bighard, Athya & Co., Bruce, McAuliffe & Co., and others report:—Beef dull, but steady. Pork in limited demand at the late rate. Bason sells only retail lots. Lard—Stock exhausted and quite retail. Cheese very slow. Tallow 6d. a la lower on the week.

Cheese very slow. Tallow 6d. a ls. lower on the week.

Liverpool. Produce Market.

The brokers' circular reports:—Ashes firm. Pois 28s. 6d. a 28s., pearls 29s. 6d., but higher prices asked at the close. Sugar strong, and 6d. a ls. dearer. Coffee inactive. Rice in fair demand, at full prices. Bark—sales of Philadelphia at 7s. and Baltimore at the same price. Linseed cative, and again 2s. per quarter dearer. Linseed cakes dull. Linseed oil active, and dearer; 27s. a 47s. Fish oils mactive. Rosin in fair demand at stendy rates. Spirits of urpentine stood at 48s. for French. Petroleum—Boult, English & Brandon report a good demand for raffied, with sales at 2s. 8d. for discolored, up to 2s. for fine, on the spot, and at 2s. 7d. a 2s. 10d. to arrive. Crude has been sold, to arrive, at £21.

Messrs. Baring Brothers report:—Breadstuffs dull as arely last week's prices.

Jordan Follows Forces are fully 6d. dearer.

Coffee is in good demand to be a seed Messer, Haring Brothers report:—Breadsuits dull at barely last week's prices. Iron quiet and unchanged. Sugars fully 6d. dearer. Coffee is in good demand. Tea is without material change in prices. Rice steady. Spirits of turpentine lower; French, 45s. 6d. Crade pe-troleum £21; refined, 3s. 3d. Sperm oil nominal at £105. Linseed oil advanced to 3ss. a 3ss. 3d. Linseed 1s. 6d. higher. Linseed cakes dull and drooping. Tal-low was buoyant; new P. Y. C. 46s. 9d.

General Grant left here this morning for Columbus, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. He goes

Trial Trip of the Revenue Cutter Andrew

Johnson.

Buffal Trip of the Revenue Cutter Andrew Johnson.

Buffalo, Oct. 3, 1865.

The trial trip of the new revenue cutter Andrew Johnson, built by J. & R. J. Gray, of New York, took place yesterday afternoon. On her return trip she made thirty-three revolutions with forty pounds of steam, and ran twenty-nine miles in one hour and forty-five minutes. She carries three sums and is pronounced a perfect success.

MEXICO.

Gloomy Aspect of the Country-A Reign of Disorder and Violence—Additional Arrival of French Troops—A Bogus Con-spiracy—Arrest of Prominent Citizens— Trouble Between the Emperor and Marshal Bazaine, &c., &c.

OUR VERA CRUZ CORRESPONDENCE. VERA CRUZ, Fept. 21, 1865.

Affairs in this country are daily assuming a more cloomy appearance, and the situation is so precarious those who are anxious to carry out their ideas at any engagements between imperialists and republicans, dispression of proper names would suffice to render the present condition of affairs precisely similar to that of by the continuous arrival of French soldiers. Last week day, brought six hundred and forty; so it appears that a

The Emperor has returned to the capital, and Marshal Bazaine centinues to have persons arrested on the plea of conspiracy. The farce threatens to become serious. General Cortes, of the Mexican artillery, has been exiled. The Austrians have suffered afreed defeat in Oagaca. Three hundred of them marched against a republican relicionel, Fagueroa, and were beaten and stripped of their weapons. Another Austrian detachment experienced the same fate at Huasteea.

The imperious government has conferred the military and political command of Durango and Chiduahua upon General Brimoourt, and San Luis and Taumalipas have been placed under General Domai. From this it is interred that both of these French generals have become subjects of Maximilian.

bjects of Maximilian. We are looking forward with fear to the arrival of the

we are looking forward with fear to the arrival of the Egyptian negroes, as they may bring that terrible secourge, the cholera, with them, and the inhabitants are taking measures to ward off the pest.

On the 16th inst.—the anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Mexico—there was great alarm among the French in this city, owing to a report having been spread that the guerillas roving about the outskirts intended to attack the city. The rumor had no foundation whatever; still, the vessels of war in the harbor were put in readiness for action, their guns pointed upon the city, and marites landed and stationed on the heights, light cannon placed on the whateves, and other precautions taken indicative of great fear or a great want of self confidence. The military commandant, who is a French officer, har declared that the 16th of September will not be celebrated in future.

The north winds have set in, and consequently the health of the city has improved. The black vomit, so fatat to strangers, is on the decrease, and will, no doubt, shertly cease to prevail.

NEW AND FORNIDABLE PLEET OF WAR VESSELS. n the preparation of a large fleet of new and improved naval vessels to meet any exigency-whether by foreign might arise. Among them were seventeen first class sloops of war, which will combine great speed and more preference to iron-clads was ferced upon the Navy De parameters in the control of the con

clean models, and they bear saiters. The following is the	
TWENTY GUN STIRM BLOOFS.	EIGHT GUN SCREW SLOOPS,
Antietam	Arapaho
Guerriere	Keesangua
Hilbois	Moshoba 2.200
Jun	Tabgayata 2.200
Kewnyda	Wanaloset 2.200
Manitou	Waten ta 2 200
Minpetanka 2.200	Willamette 2,200
Ontario	Wampanoag

TRIAL TRIP OF THE MIANTONOMAR The first trial trip of the double turretted from-elad ship Miantenemah took place on the 2d inct. in the lower, for the trial, the distance between which was carefully measured. The trial proved entirely satisfactory, the knots against wind and tide, and on the return trip doing even better than that. The engines, although now and required to be run with care, worked beautifully, and rather exceeded than otherwise the expectations of their builders and the engineers on board. The distance run by the Miantonomah was over sixty miles. This trial was preliminary to her sea trial trip. The turrets were worked during the trip, and worked as easy as a toy. The ventilating apparatus was also thoroughly tested, knots against wind and tide, and on the return trip doing worked during apparatus was also thoroughly tested, and was declared faultiess. Vice Admiral Farragut, who was on board during the trial and experiments, spoke in unqualified terms of his approbation of the Miantonomah, and took occasion then and there to pay a high compliment to Mr. B. F. Delano, the constructor of the vessel. The engine's were built at the Novelty Works, in this city.

A NEW STEAMSHIP ORDERED FOR THE LINE. Messrs. Tod and McGregor, of Glasgow, have been in structed by the agents of the Laverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) to build, under contract, a new and powerful steamship for their service. This vessel will be fifteen feet longer than the City of Boston, the latest and most popular addition to the fleet. The dimensions of the new steamer will be three hundred and twenty seven feet long by thirty nin feet beam, with engines to work up to one thousand four may expect very great comfort and speed from this vessel, when we recollect the very rapid voyages made by the City of Boston, which was placed on the line during the past summer. The average of the last three runs of the City of Boston between Cork and New York has been nine days, eighteen hours and forty-five minutes outward, and nine days, eleven hours and twenty-six minutes homeward (East).

EUROPE.-At the city of Hamburg a committee, composed of prominent citizens, has been formed to receive contributions of money and clothing in aid of the Naional Freedmen's Association, and it is expected that in tional Freedmen's Association, and it is expected that in the other German cities similar committees will soon be formed in aid of the freed negro in this country. At Geneva an association in sed of the Freedmen's Associa-tion has been formed, with a view of forming branch associations throughout Switzerland. In England nearly £30,000 have been cilected, and in France some 22,000 and were contributed in aid of the freedmen.

OUR CITY OFFICIALS.

Investigation of Our City Affairs by the Governor.

How the Street Cleaning Contract Was Made.

Testimony of the Mayor's Private

The Secret Meetings of the Commission --Their Acts, Debates,

About twelve o'clock yesterday the Governor's Room ers, city officials and others had assembled around the ome force, preserved order. The doors of the Governor's Room were opened at twelve o'clock, and were in-

Governor Fenton took his seat at a table in the room and announced that the time for commencing the trial

offered a paper to the Governor, charging the Comp

troller with taxing the employes of his office \$25,000 to The Governor read the paper, and decided that he

could not receive it as a special charge, because the trial was in reference to the street cleaning contract. The city officials present were the City Inspector officials present were, besides the Governor, Colonel

A motion to move to the chamber of the Board of Councilmen, as a more convenient place, was adopted by

it was right that Mr. Gregory, the complainant, should be present, that he might be cross-examined, and it

deception of the Governor, used by a political party. It e also argued that the Attorney General of the State should be present, as there was never a case of impeachment at which he was not present.

Nelson J. Waterbury, who appeared for the complainant, stated that it was unnecessary for his client to be present; the charges were lawfully made, and as last client did not know anything of his own knowledge it would serve no end of law to have him present.

Judge Allen, who appeared for the Corporation Counsel, argued in the same strain, as did the counsel for the Comptroller, to the effect that the accuser of the officials should be present. It was a provision of the common law, and well known, that an accuser should be present at a trial. He also argued that the Attorney General should be present to prosecute, instead of those who may have ill will and personal malice to gratify.

The counsel for the City Inspector followed in the same strain as the counsel who preceded him, and used much the same arguments.

Judge Emott, who appeared for the prosecution, said there was no rule of law requiring the accuser to be present, even in a court. He reminded the gentlemen who had spoken for the public officials that it is not Mr. Gregory that is on trial, but Messrs. Boole, Brennan and Develin.

Mr. Brady replied in an elaborate argument to the arguments of Judge Emott. The only point of his ad-

Develin.

Mr. Brady replied in an elaborate argument to the arguments of Judge Emott. The only point of his address, however, was that the accusers of the city officials had the press at their back.

The Governor decided that the investigation should go on, and that if it was found necessary to have the Attorney General or Mr. Gregory present they could be brought forward. The decision created a sensation.

at was agreed to advertise for ten days in proposis; the form of the advertisement was dictated by the Corporation Councel, and I was instructed to price the control of the proposition of the advertisement was an extended as that the Commission reserved the right of repecting bids that they did not think for the public interest; there was a meeting on the 12th; the specifications were amended so that the contractors should pay \$20.000 a year into the sinking fund; this was on a most on of the Compredier; the amendments were adopted on the 15th of May—the next meeting after that of the 12th; nothing claw was done at the unretting of the 12th; thinking claw was done at the unretting of the 12th; thinking claw was done at the unretting of the 12th of Slay than their afrently efailed; there was a full board present at both meeting; forms, specifications, proposals and of the boards to of slay; the amount of the 12th of Slay than their afrently efailed; there was a full board; the Counsel to the 25th of May; there was a full board; the Counsel to the Corporation moved to rourn the estimates received and to readvertise; the reason this action was taken was because it was thought the specifications could not be carried out, as the contractives would be subject to the arbitrary action of the Commission; the cut Inspection thought too much power devolved upon him, and expressed a which to be relieved of some of it; nother point was that it would be too onerous on the cut price of the counsel to the corporation.

Q. Can you remember any changes that were proposed by which the city would be benefitted by the whole business of amending the specifications was referred to the counsel to the corporation.

Q. Can you remember any changes that were proposed by which the city would be benefitted by the mean of the proposed by the Mayor at the meeting of the commission; the specifications was chosen of the bids might have been received to make new of prefer at a lower body, the hour was present at the secret meeting to the commis

evidence); the offer was announced as the bids were opened; the bids were read in presence of the gentismen of the press and the bidders, and then the names of the bidders were read in presence of the gentismen of the press and the bidders, and adjourned to the 3th or June for the purpose of considering the bids; on the 5th an adjourned to the 3th of the 6th on hid or many the public whether it was announced on the 3th that they hold ourned to the 5th or not; on the 5th there was a full board; the bids were taken up for consideration; there was no one present but the board at the wines; the bid of Mr. Helmbold, of Philadelphia, was taken up, an which he offered to clean the streets of the city for \$400,000 per annum; the board decided it could not be taken up for want of survices; the bid of the Smilary and Compost Company was taken up, and the board decided that their eeflincate of incorporation as a manufacturing company disqualified them legally from undertaking the work of street cleaning; the Recorder then moved that the bid be awarded to the lowest bidder, except Helmbold and the Compost Company; the recolition was lost; the vote upon it was taken by ayes and noes by the Mayor; the roll was not called; I think it was taken by asking all in favor to say aye, and all opperatures of the Commission against it; it is possible the roll may have been called on the resolution, but I cannot say positively; the Courset to the Corporation moved that the contract be awarded to Brown, Knapp and Bovoe for \$408,500, with the condition there mover, and it was lost; the Comprisoler and City Impector voted; but I moved that the contract be awarded to Brown, Knapp and have company and the Compression, the Compression and the Composition, the Compression in the all mayor asking for the year and mays without calling the roll; the Courset to the Corporation, the Corporation, the Compression in the all may be a contracted by the major that the contract to Brown, Deco and Knapp; the Compression of the State of the board; the con

bidder; it was certain he heart the Mayor vote in favor of awaring the contract to the lowest bider; the Recorder also voted any on this question; he assigned as a reason for changing his vote on this question that he was in favor of the contract to the present contractors no one said anything against the contractors, but several of the Commission spoke in their favor; I think some on said it would be most to the interest of the city to award the centract to Brown, Knapp and Devoe; the Compitoller gaid that the property of the sureties smould be real estate.

Reng cross-examined by Mr. Allen, the witness testified that an discussing the specifications the Recorder and Corporation Commel were the principal speakers; the formulation, ten years was manded as a master of economy; the years was speaken of as too short a term; when the power of the Compet Company was speken of he did not remember any conversation on the power of this company with tim at the discussions in the Commission; the ensemble may enter the sound Mr. Writing present, he did not remember any conversation on the power of this company with time at the discussions in the Commission; the ensemble may conversation on the power of this work was to be carried out, on this subject the Commission, were any of, he did not remember that it was said if the specifications were observed on the contractors the work was to be carried out, on this subject the Commission were any of, he did not remember that it was said if the specifications were observed on the city Inspector away, the contract when the power of the City Inspector, he testified that the proofs were made from rough notes taken at the meeting by himself; that the Board warned him not to recent their conversation but their asts; the City Inspector always opposed having tho streets cleaned by contract, and specifications were but ready; one of the bids of the City Inspector was in the wayors office before the time the specifications were but ready; one of the bids of the Comprete company was for \$5

Treaty with the Indians. Sr. Love, Oct. 2, 1865.

A special despatch from Lawrence, Kansas, says:-Colonel Wells, Superintendent of the Southern Indians, made an important treaty with the Osage tribe, at their council grounds, one hundred miles from here, on Friday The Osages cede about one million of acres, for which the government pays three hundred thousand do lars. About two millions of scress are also ceded from the north side of their reservation, to be seld in trust for the Indians. All these lands are in Kansas, and the rights of settlers on these lands, who are heads of fami-

New ORLEANS, Sept. 30, 1865.
General Camby has selzed the steamers Cherokee and Magnolia, Mobile packets, they having failed to comply with the principles of concession made in the joint order of the army and navy commanders.
It is reported that T. W. Conway, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, has been superinted.

seded.

Arrived, steamship United States, from New York.

Cotton dull; sales to day 1,250 bales, at 44.. a 45c, for midding. Sugar firm; sales at 14 kg. a 16 kg. for fare to fully fair. Freights on cotton to New York 1 kg. per pound.

Senatorial Nomination.
Restricts Spersos, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1865.
Hon. Geo. H. Andrews was to-day renominated enator from the Iwentieth district by acclamation.